

Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1831.

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THE TERMS OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:—Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editors, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements of 10 lines or less will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be attended to.

State Legislature.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The bill to enable the Public Treasurer and Comptroller to perform the duties required of them, was rejected on its third reading; the bill directing the Governor to convey certain lands to the county of Macon; the bill to exempt from execution the articles therein mentioned; and the bill to exempt from taxation property held by the wardens of the poor, were rejected on their second reading.

The bill to prohibit the meeting of slaves in the night, and to restrain their meeting in the day to the presence of three white persons, was postponed indefinitely on its second reading.

Wednesday, Jan. 5.

Mr. Hinton of Beaufort, presented a series of Resolutions concurring in those from the Legislature of Alabama which recommend the re-election of General Jackson to the Presidency in highly approbatory language and calling on the Legislature of North-Carolina to imitate the example of Alabama. Mr. Martin moved that they lie on the table until the 3d Monday of November next. Negatived 38 to 19. On motion of Mr. McKay, the said Resolutions were committed to a select committee, with instructions to report thereon as soon as convenient. This Committee consisted of Messrs. Hinton of Beaufort, McKay, Spaight, Meares and Martin.

Thursday, Jan. 6.

Mr. Hinton of Beaufort, from the select Committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a Resolution declaring that the confidence reposed by the people of the States of North-Carolina in the wisdom and patriotism of Andrew Jackson and which induced them to yield him their almost undivided support at the last Presidential election, remains unimpaired, from the course which he has pursued. Mr. Spaight moved to amend it by adding a clause recommending Gen. Jackson for re-election, which was negatived 32 to 23.

Mr. Wilson moved that the Resolutions lie on the table, which was not agreed to. The original Resolution, as reported from the Committee, was then unanimously adopted and sent to the House for concurrence.

Resolutions were received from the House of Commons, approving the course of policy pursued by President Jackson and recommending him for re-election. On motion of Mr. Martin they were laid upon the table, — Ayes 32, — Nays, 25.

Mr. Wilson moved that the Senate do now proceed to consider the Resolutions, heretofore laid upon the table, protesting against the usurped powers of the General Government. The Senate refused to take them up, by a vote of 36 to 16.

Friday, Jan. 7.

A message was received from the House of Commons, proposing to ballot immediately for a Board of Internal Improvement, for the ensuing year, and stating that Louis D. Henry, Cadwallader Jones and Thomas Dozier are in nomination. The Senate refused to elect any Board for the ensuing year.

Mr. Askew, from the select committee to whom was referred the memorial of sundry citizens in the county of Burke, praying for the establishment of a Medical Board, made a report asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, on the ground that too little time remained for the due consideration of so important a subject.

The Resolutions passed by the Senate, approving the acts of the administration, were returned from the House of Commons, with an amendment, setting forth the great necessity which exists for the re-election of General Jackson. The Senate refused to concur in the amendment 24 to 20, and the House of Commons were

so informed. The House returned a message insisting on their amendment. On motion of Mr. M Kay, the Resolutions were ordered to lie upon the table, Ayes 20, Noses 16.

A protest was presented by Mr. Spaight Signed, by Messrs. Spaight, Askew, Montgomery Ward, Skinner, Kerr, and Hawkins against the vote of the Senate refusing to recommend Gen. Jackson for the next Presidency, in which they stated, at length their reasons for the same: It was read and entered upon the Journal of the Senate. Mr. Hinton of Beaufort, also presented his protest together with his reasons for the same against the same vote.

Saturday, Jan. 8.

After an interchange of Messages between the two Houses, stating that all the business before them had been brought to a close, on motion of Mr. Matthews, a Resolution was unanimously adopted, returning the thanks of the Senate to David F. Caldwell, their Speaker, for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair. The Speaker returned his acknowledgments in a neat and appropriate address, and then adjourned the Senate sine die.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Jan. 4.

Samuel F. Patterson was elected Col. Commandant, Anderson Mitchell, Lieutenant Colonel, and Wm. P. Witherspoon, Major of Cavalry attached to the 9th Brigade of the militia of this State.

Mr. Polk, from the select committee to whom the subject had been referred, made the following Report, which was concurred in, and the accompanying resolutions ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The committee to whom it was referred to examine, collate and arrange in proper order, such parts of the Journals of the Provincial Assemblies of North-Carolina, as relate to the Declaration of Independence made by the patriotic men of Mecklenburg in May 1775, and also such measures as relate to the same cause, adopted by the free men of Cumberland county, previous to the fourth of July, 1776, in order to the publication and distribution of such documents, having performed the duty assigned them, respectfully Report:

That upon an attentive examination of the Journals of the Provincial Assembly of North-Carolina, which met at Halifax in the month of November 1776, the Committee are of opinion, that no selection could be made from the said Journal to answer the purpose of the House. But as every thing relating to that period, must be interesting to those who value the blessing of National Independence, the committee recommend that the whole of the Journal be printed, and receive the same extended distribution which the resolution of the House contemplates for the proceedings in Mecklenburg and Cumberland. This course is deemed by the committee the more proper, because the Journal is now out of print, and it is highly probable that the copy in the possession of the committee is the only one now extant.

Your committee have also examined, collated and arranged, all the documents, which have been accessible to them, touching the Declaration of Independence by the citizens of Mecklenburg, and the proceedings of the free men of Cumberland.

By the publication of these papers, it will be fully verified, that as early as the month of May, 1775, a portion of the people of North-Carolina, sensible that their wrongs could no longer be borne, without sacrificing both safety and honor, and that redress so often sought, so patiently waited for, and so cruelly delayed, was no longer to be expected, did, by a public and solemn act, declare the resolution of the ties which bound them to the Crown and people of Great-Britain, and did establish an independent, though temporary government for their own control and direction.

This first claim of Independence evinces such high sentiments of valour and patriotism, that we cannot, and

ought not lightly to esteem the honor of having made it. The fact of the Declaration should be announced, its language should be published and perpetuated, and the names of the gallant representatives of Mecklenburg, with whom it originated, should be preserved from an oblivion, which, should it involve them, would as much dishonor us, as injure them. If the thought of Independence, did not, first occur to them, to them at least belongs the proud distinction of having given language to the thought; and it should be known, and, fortunately, it can still be conclusively established, that the revolution received its first impulse towards Independence, how feeble that impulse might have been, in North Carolina. The committee are aware that this assertion has elsewhere been received with doubt, and at times met with denial; and it is, therefore, believed to be more strongly incumbent upon the House to usher to the world the Mecklenburg Declaration, accompanied with such testimonials of its genuineness as shall silence incredulity, and with such care for its general diffusion as shall forever secure it from being forgotten. And in recounting the causes, the origin and the progress of our revolutionary struggle, till its final issue in acknowledged independence, whatever the brilliant achievements of other States may have been, let it never be forgotten, that at a period of darkness and oppression, without conceit with others, without assurance of support from any quarter, a few gallant North Carolinians, all fear or consequences lost in a sense of their country's wrongs, relying, under Heaven, solely upon themselves, nobly dared to assert, and resolved to maintain that independence, of which whoever might have thought, none had then spoken; and thus earned for themselves, and for their fellow citizens of North Carolina, the honor of giving birth to the first Declaration of Independence.

The committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions.

All of which is submitted,
THOMAS G. POLK, Chm'n.
JOHN BRAGG.
EVAN ALEXANDER,
LOUIS D. HENRY,
ALEX. McNEILL.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be directed to cause to be published in pamphlet form the above Report and the accompanying documents, in the manner and order following, viz. After the report, 1st. The Mecklenburg Declaration, with the names of the Delegates composing the meeting 2d. The certificates testifying to the circumstances attending the Declaration. 3d. The proceedings of the Cumberland Association. And that he be further instructed to have reprinted in like manner, separate and distinct from the above, the accompanying Journal of the Provincial Assembly, held at Halifax in 1776.

Resolved further, That after publication, the Governor be instructed to distribute said documents as follows, to wit: 20 copies of each to the Library of the State; to each of the Libraries of the University 10 copies; to the Library of the Congress of the United States 10 copies; and one copy to each of the Executives of the several States of the Union.

Wednesday Jan. 5.

The Governor transmitted a communication, enclosing Resolutions from the Legislature of Alabama, approving the conduct of the President and recommending him for re-election. — They were read and laid on the table.

Thursday, Jan. 6.

The bill authorizing Judges to grant writs of *ne exeat* in certain cases—the bill for revising and digesting the Public Statute Laws of this State—the bill to amend an act passed in 1821, providing further punishment for the harboring or maintaining runaway Slaves, and the bill to amend an act passed in 1828, to amend the law with respect to the collection of debts from the estates of deceased persons, and the law in relation to the levying of Executions by Justices of the Peace, were respectively read the second time and postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Wheeler submitted sundry Resolutions, approving the whole course of policy pursued by the present Administration, concluding with a recommendation of General Jackson for re-election, to the other States which, having been superseded by similar resolutions were, on motion of Mr. Bragg, ordered to lie on the table.

The resolutions heretofore submitted by Mr. Sawyer, were, on motion of Mr. Byam, taken up and considered; and after undergoing sundry amendments and modifications, as proposed by Messrs. Henry, Bragg and Sawyer, they were submitted to the House in the following words, viz.

Whereas the President of the United States, at the last session of Congress, rejected, as unconstitutional, an appropriation to the Maysville Turnpike Road, thereby incurring the denunciations of those who advocate an unlimited discretion in Congress to appropriate the public money to internal improvements—a discretion, in the opinion of this General Assembly, alike impolitic and dangerous to the sovereignty of the States; and whereas the free men of North Carolina united with others in the election of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency of the United States, under the full expectation of his reforming abuses and restoring the Constitution to its original purity:

Be it therefore resolved, &c. That Andrew Jackson is entitled to the approbation of this General Assembly, for the firm and sound exercise of his constitutional privilege in the rejection of the Maysville Turnpike Road Bill and others of a similar character.

Resolved, That the general policy and prominent measures of the present Administration meet the approbation and support of this General Assembly.

Resolved, That the re-election of Andrew Jackson to the elevated station he now occupies so honorably to himself and so usefully to the country, is an object, under existing circumstances, peculiarly to be desired and highly necessary to preserve the harmony and promote the interest of this Union.

Resolved further, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be signed by the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons, and be transmitted by the Governor of the State to the President of the United States.

These resolutions were adopted and sent to the Senate for concurrence—yeas 97, nays 9.

Yea. — Messrs. E. Alexander, Arrington, Bateman, Bell, Blair, Bogle, Bragg, Branch, Brooks, Brown, Brower, Bryan, Burgin, Bynum, Calhoun, Carter, Chason, Clark, Clemons, Cooper, Cox, Dodson, Duizer, Edmonston, Ellison, Fleming, Flowers, Foy, Frederick, Gary, Gaston, Glenn, Grandy, Gwynn, Haley, Harper, Henry, Thos. Hill, Hilliard, Houlder, W. Horton, J. Horton, Jackson, Jarvis, Kendall, Larkins, Lawson, Little, Lloyd, Lorets, Mebane, Monk, Morris, Mullen, Murphy, McAfee, McGhee, McNeill, Nicholson, O'Brien, Orr, Peoples, Phillips, Purcell, Rand, Rhodes, Rowe, Sauer, Sawyer, Sikes, Simmons, Singleton, Sloan, Smith, Spaight, Spurgin, Stedman, Stephens, Stockard, Swanner, Tatham, Uzzle, Watts, Weaver, Webb, Wheeler, S. Whitaker, J. Whitaker, Whiteley, Williams, Willey, Wilson, Wiseman, G. Wooten, A. W. Wooten, Wyche, Ziglar.

Nay. — Messrs. Barnard, Barnhardt, Barrger, Buie, Gause, J. A. Hill, Mendenhall, White, Worth.

Friday, Jan. 7.

The engrossed resolution from the Senate, requesting the Governor to procure certain information in relation to Banking, was laid on the table.

The engrossed resolutions, received from the Senate, approbatory of the administration of Andrew Jackson, were read and amended, on Mr. Bragg's motion, by adding "That the re-election of Andrew Jackson is an object greatly to be desired and highly necessary to preserve the harmony and promote the interests of this Union;" and, as amended, the resolutions were adopted and sent to the Senate, asking their concurrence in the amendment. A message was subsequently received from the Senate disagreeing to the amendment. Mr. Sawyer moved that a message be sent to the Senate, informing them that this House insist on their said amendment; which motion was agreed to, five or six only voting against it.

Mr. Blair presented the following protest, which was read and ordered to be inserted at large in the Journal:

Whereas, by the 43th section of the Constitution of this State, it is provided

"that any member of either House of the General Assembly shall have liberty to dissent from, and protest against any act or resolve which he may think injurious to the public or any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered on the Journals;" and whereas this House of Commons did, on Friday, the 31st day of December last past, adopt certain political resolutions; and whereas the latter clause of the first of said resolution is in the following words: "yet this Legislature does not recognise, as constitutional, the right of an individual State of this Union to nullify a law of the United States: Therefore, the undersigned availing himself of his constitutional privilege, begs leave most respectfully to present his solemn protest against the doctrine therein avowed, as insidious in its character, designed to reflect upon the conduct and impugn the motives of a gallant and patriotic sister State, tending to prostrate the sovereignty of every State of this Union, and to raise upon their ruins one grand consolidated government of unlimited powers, subversive of the liberties of the people, and ultimately leading to despotism and anarchy.

The undersigned avows, most distinctly, an ardent attachment to the Constitution of this Union, believing it the noblest structure of human wisdom, and as long as its letter is adhered to, so long as the powers not expressly delegated, are reserved to the States, so long will it retain its beauty and regularity; but whenever Congress shall presume to "feel power and forget right," and, by construction, assume jurisdiction over every thing or any thing, so soon will this beautiful edifice be found without order or proportion, obnoxious to the people, and by their fiat razed to the earth, a pile of splendid ruins. Then will we be called to mourn at the tomb of our departed glory; to weep over the relics of the last, best hope of the world, and to hear again promulgated the soul harrowing, the degrading dogma that man is incapable of self government.

To avert such a calamity; to preserve the legacy bequeathed to us by our forefathers, and consecrated by a lavish expenditure of their blood and treasure, let us confine the Constitution to its legitimate bounds; let nothing be done by construction or implication; and then, indeed, the "Union will be preserved."

The undersigned does believe that the nullification of a law of the United States, by any State of the Union, would be but little short of a dissolution of our Federal Compact; and a dissolution of this compact is only to be preferred to submission to a government without limitation of powers; but he does believe that exigencies may arise when it would be the part of wisdom to resort to this extreme remedy.

Let him for a moment, by way of illustration, suppose a case. The Constitution of the United States recognizes our right to our slaves as property. Suppose the Congress of the United States, acting in a spirit of blind fanaticism, or false philanthropy, to enact a law, declaring all the slaves in the Southern States free men. Would not every citizen of North Carolina boldly oppose such a law? Would it not be our right and bounden duty to declare it null and inoperative in this State, and to resist its executive by force, if necessary? This may be called an extreme case. But such a case may occur; and extreme cases are only to be met by extreme remedies.

The undersigned repeats his strong attachment to the Union, and fervently prays that its band may not be severed until time shall be no more.

(Signed) GEO. BLAIR, of Chowan.
House of Commons, }
Jan. 7th, 1831.

Saturday, Jan. 8.

Mr. Spaight presented the following protest, which was read and ordered to be spread at large on the Journal:

The undersigned dissents from and protests against the resolutions declaring "that, although the Tariff laws, as they now exist, are, in the opinion of this Legislature, unwise, unequal in their operations, and oppressive to the Southern States; yet this Legislature does not recognize as constitutional the right of an individual State of this Union to nullify a law of the United States," passed by the House of Commons on the 31st of December, A. D. 1830. For that the resolution denies in unqualified terms the constitutional right of a State, in any event, to nullify a law of Congress, however palpably unconstitutional and dangerous to the liberties of the citizens.

The dissident is fully aware of the importance of the Union and the miseries that would result from its dissolution, and is too warmly attached to it to hazard its preservation by a resort to the "extreme remedy," spoken of "for light and transient causes." But when

long series of encroachments on our rights have evoked a determination to oblige and destroy the excellent Constitution under which the Union exists, and which alone it is and will be preserved, it will then become the duty, as well as the right of each State to interfere for the preservation of the Union—a Union for which all profess, and it is hoped, cherish the fondest affection.

To deny that a law passed by Congress, in open violation of the Constitution, is void, and to deny to a State the right to treat such a law as void, and exercise under the Constitution, the rights reserved to the States by that instrument, and affected by such a law, would in the opinion of the undersigned, be tantamount to a denial of the principles on which the Constitution itself is founded. Many cases may arise in which a right, reserved to a State, under the Constitution, may be constitutionally exercised by the State, although the exercise of such right be prohibited by a law passed by Congress in violation of the compact. An attempt on the part of Congress to interfere with the relation between master and slave, a relation recognised by the Constitution, and regulated and sustained by several States, under rights reserved to them under the Constitution, would present a case in which the right would clearly and undeniably exist and in which it would be the imperative duty of a State to interpose so far as to arrest the progress of the will, and thereby to preserve the Constitution itself, as well as to provide for the safety of the parties to it. Again—an attempt might be made by Congress to impair the sovereignty of these States, by prescribing the places in which their Legislatures should convene to elect their Representatives in the Senate of the United States. Can it be denied that the Legislature of any State would have a Constitutional right to assemble at any place it might select, different from the place designated in the law of Congress, and that a Senator elected at such place would be, under the Constitution, entitled to his seat in the Senate of the United States? Would a State, so disregarding and nullifying such a law, be exercising the right of revolution? Certainly not. It would be merely acting under a right reserved to it by the Constitution.

Many other cases might arise; but although the undersigned claims for the States the Constitutional right thus to interpose; yet he only claims it for them in extreme cases, when the lives and liberties of their citizens would be endangered, and their own sovereignty jeopardized; and he would deprecate its exercise by them except on "occasions deeply, essentially affecting the vital principles of this political system." He is too warmly attached to the Union, cemented as it has been in the blood of our forefathers, and consecrated by the many holy recollections that surround it, he is too well aware of the disasters and fatal consequences that would flow from its dissolution, to desire to see the right exercised except in cases in which submission to usurpation would be equally as fatal to our liberties and the hopes of man as the consequences of disunion. He ardently hopes that every State in this Union would "suffer while evils are sufferable," rather than resort to this remedy, which however perfect our right under the Constitution to resort to it may be, might tend "to abolish the forms to which we are accustomed." But should the time ever arrive when "a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, shall evince a design to reduce" the citizens of this Republic "under an absolute despotism," it will then become the duty of the States to exercise their Constitutional right, and endeavor to "arrest the progress of the evil and maintain within their respective limits the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them." And if, in the discharge of such a duty on their part, the fair fabric we have reared to Liberty shall be overthrown, and with it the hopes of mankind, let the execrations of posterity rest on the party that usurped the power, not on the one that exercised the right.

(Signed) CHARLES G. SPAIGHT,
of Newbern.

House of Commons,
8th January, 1831.

On motion of Mr. Singleton,
Resolved unanimously. That the thanks of this House are due, and are hereby presented to the Honorable Charles Fish, Speaker thereof, for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he has discharged the duties of the Chair during the present session.

Whereupon the Speaker made his acknowledgments to the House in the following appropriate address, and then adjourned the same sine die.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—The resolution which you have just adopted, in such flattering terms, approving of my conduct as presiding officer of this House, fills my bosom with the warmest emotions of gratitude. I am too sensible of my deficiencies, for a moment to fancy that I merit all the resolution would express; but so far as it speaks of my impartiality, I feel that it is not

undervalued; for, from this chair, I have known no man, but as a member of the House of Commons.

We are about to separate, many of us, go doubt, never to meet again. There is something melancholy in the thought, and to me it would be painful, but for the accompanying reflection, that we are returning to our constituents, and each to his own fire-side and domestic circle. There is something, too, interesting and cheering in witnessing this practical operation of one branch of our political system, and in contrasting it with what is now going on in the governments of other nations.

While Europe is tremulous through out her whole extent—her governments standing on the brink of moral volcanoes quaking with fear and trembling with apprehension—her Legislatures, such only in name, assembling amidst the cries of the people, the roll of drums, and the din of arms—what is our happy condition? We, the representatives of the people of one of the Sovereign States of this great Confederacy, have met together in peace, and in harmony, have legislated on the wants of our constituents, and now are ready to fall back, and be lost in the great mass of the people—leaving aside our brief authority with as much ease as the way faring man throws off his cloak at the close of day. If, at times, small excitements spring up among us, what are they but the breeze of health that statters the mist, & purifies our political atmosphere?

We owe these blessings not less to the virtue and patriotism of the present generation, than to the wisdom and valour of those who went before us, and above all, to that beneficent Being, who holds nations in his hand, and with a breath rules the destiny of empires. That this may long be the condition of our beloved country, may Heaven vouchsafe to grant.

Before I bid you adieu, I must thank you for the indulgence and kind forbearance extended towards me during the whole of this long and laborious session; and if, in the course of my duties, I have said or done ought to wound the feelings of a single member, I pray you to believe it was done without intention.

That you may reach your homes in safety, and find all well, is the fervent wish of my heart.

PRIVATE ACTS.

A Caption of such Private Acts, passed by the last General Assembly, as are of interest to the people of the Western section of the State.

An act amending the act of 1828, to appoint commissioners on a part of the road from Morganton to Avery's turnpike road; Authorising the county court of Lincoln to designate the time and places in said county where personal property shall be sold; Amending the act to alter the time of holding two of the county courts of Lincoln; Repealing the act of 1821, to increase the number of jurors in the superior courts of Lincoln; Altering the time of holding the county courts of Ashe; Repealing the act of 1823, concerning the public lands in Haywood county, so far as respects buildings on said lands; To prevent the falling of timber in or obstructing the channels of certain water courses in Lincoln county; Concerning the county courts of Iredell; Concerning the county courts of Rowan; Appointing an additional place of public sale in Rutherford county; Repealing the act of 1829, to divide the regiment in Macon county; Concerning the poor of Stokes county; Appointing commissioners for, and incorporating the town of Rockford; Amending the act of 1828, to appoint commissioners on the road from Watauga in Ashe county, to the head of John's river in Burke; Concerning strays in Macon county; To amend the act of 1829, authorising the county court of Burke to appoint commissioners to view and lay off a turnpike road from the Lincoln line to Mull's Mill, passing through the Laurel Gap of the South Mountain; Reducing the number of jurors to lay off roads in the county of Macon to five freeholders; For the better regulation of the county courts of Haywood; Authorising the county courts of Lincoln, Haywood, Brunswick, Pitt, Macon, Northampton and Hyde to appoint committees of finance; Supplemental to the act of 1826, for the better regulation of the town of Concord; Incorporating the Fayetteville Rail Road Company; Directing the sheriff of Macon county to pay over certain monies therein mentioned; Concerning the militia of Iredell county; Authorising the county court of Stokes to regulate the compensation of court officers; Amending the act of 1830, authorising the county court of Rutherford to hold a court of probate; Establishing a superior court of law and court of equity in Macon county; Appointing commissioners to superintend the building of a court house in Burke county, and for other purposes; Altering the time of holding two of the county courts of Rutherford; Providing for the compensation of certain jurors in Haywood county; Amending the act, entitled an act to amend an act to establish and regulate a turnpike road in the county of Haywood, to be called the Tennessee River Turn-

pike Road, passed in 1826; Appointing commissioners to view, mark and lay off a road from the neighborhood of Fort Defence, across the Blue Ridge, to the turnpike road at or near the Three Fork Meeting House in Ashe county.

RESOLUTIONS.

A Caption of such Resolutions, passed by the last Genl. Assembly of this State, as are of general interest or of interest to the people of this section of the State.

A Resolution authorising the committee of Finance to burn such Treasury Notes as are unfit for circulation; Authorising the committee of Finance to employ a clerk; In favor of the legal representatives of the late Chief Justice Taylor; Authorising a loan of arms to Daniel H. Bingham; Concerning the Literary Fund. [Authorises the Treasurer to enter on the books of the Literary Fund a certain sum due from the estate of John Haywood.] Directing the Governor to transmit to our members of Congress copies of the resolution on the subject of re-opening Roanoke Inlet; Instructing the Public Treasurer relative to the 500 dollars returned by D. L. Swain; Appointing Wm. R. Hill Librarian; Directing Wm. Roberts, late Treasurer, to be credited for the amount of Treasury Notes burnt; Directing a copy of the State documents to be deposited in the Executive office, &c.; In favor of John M'Rae. [Requires that the Public Treasurer shall not bring suit on his bonds before December next, unless the safety of the debt should otherwise require.] Relating to the claim of the State against the United States. [Requests our members of Congress to urge a speedy payment of said claim.] Authorising repairs to the Government House and Capitol; Authorising the Public Treasurer to draw upon any of the public funds, provided the charges of government require the same; For the publication of certain documents [Directs the Governor to have published in pamphlet form the documents relative to the Declaration of Independence by the citizens of Mecklenburg and others in this State.] Directing the State Librarian to purchase three copies of the Journal and Debates of the Federal Convention and State Conventions, and to discontinue the subscription for the North American Review.

Twenty-first Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 8

The Vice President of the United States appeared and took his seat as President of the Senate. The Senate, as a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, on motion of Mr. Tazewell, adjourned over to Wednesday next. After a short time spent in the consideration of Executive Business, the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 9

The bill providing for the mounting and equipment of part of the army of the United States, for the protection of the inland trade to Mexico; and the joint resolution from the House of Representatives in relation to the transmission of public documents, printed by order of Congress, were severally read the third time and passed. The Senate spent a short time in the consideration of Executive business.

Wednesday, Jan. 9

Communications were received and read from the War and Navy Departments, shewing the expenditures of the contingent funds of those Departments for the last year. Mr. Kane, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill supplemental to the act granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands. Mr. Benton presented a memorial from the American Society, established in Boston, for the settlement of the Oregon Territory, praying that a military escort and transports may be provided, and convenient military posts established, for the encouragement & protection of emigration to that country. In the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, Mr. Meredith opened the defence for the respondent, stating the principles on which the defence was grounded, and the evidence on which they should act. Robert Walsh, Esq., the first witness on the part of the respondent, then gave his evidence in relation to the opinion of Judge Peck in Souard's case and the publication signed "A Citizen," in reply, which gave rise to the proceedings against Luke E. Lawless, Esq., for a contempt, and the subsequent proceedings had in the case in the district Court of Missouri; and after the cross examination of Mr. Walsh had been concluded, the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 8

Mr. Carson called the attention of the members to the proposition submitted by him last session, for the establishment of a branch of the United States' Mint, in the gold regions of North Carolina, and intimated his intention to bring the subject again under their consideration. The committee, he stated, appointed in pursuance of his resolution, at that por-

ed, had not reported upon it, on account of some papers containing valuable information respecting the matter having been mislaid; but they were now recovered, and a measure would be based upon them. Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Navy appropriation bill for the service of the year 1831; and, after a first and second reading, it was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Johns moved a re-consideration of the vote of the House on his motion, that the House should no longer attend the Senate chamber, in a body, on the trial of Judge Peck. The reconsideration was directed, and a discussion followed, but before a decision was arrived at on the question, the hour for the consideration of resolutions elapsed. On the motion of Mr. Richardson, the committee on Re-vival and Unfinished Business was instructed to inquire into the possibility of expediting the public business. A message was received from the President, transmitting copies of the correspondence, and other documents connected with the negotiations for the renewal of the West India trade; and, on motion of Mr. Cammenga, they were referred to the Committee on Commerce, and 6,000 copies ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, Jan. 9

Mr. Storrs, of New York, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill enabling marshals of the United States, who had not made their returns of the enumeration of the inhabitants of their respective districts on the 1st of Dec. last, the time prescribed by the law of last session to do so by the 1st of June next. It appeared that three cases of this character had occurred; one in Tennessee, one in Indiana, and one in the city of New York. It was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The bill to establish a uniform militia throughout the United States, was, on motion of Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, committed to the Committee on the Militia. The House decided, on a division by yeas and nays, by a vote of 117 to 69, to dispense, at present, with attending in the Senate chamber, on the trial of Judge Peck. On motion of Mr. Carson a resolution was adopted, appointing a select committee of five, to inquire into the expediency of establishing an assay office in the gold regions of the South; after which, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Polk in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for Indian treaties, and for arrears in the Indian Department, which passed the committee and were reported to the House, which afterwards went into the special order of the day.

FROM THE CHRONICLE AND ADVERTISER.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

How those who are not to live the year out, may be their own administrators.

1. Put up your books to this day, and be careful to see that all accounts that have been paid are balanced on your Ledger.

2. Where you have an unsettled account of more than one year's standing, and there is a bill against you, and you don't know the amount, get it in immediately, credit it and strike the balance.

3. If the balance is against you, pay it without delay; if in favor, and you cannot get your pay, be sure to make a settlement by taking a note.

4. If you have any long standing accounts, don't flatter yourself that your debtor is an honest man, and will do what's right—ten chances to one but he will tell your Administrator that he knows nothing about it, or if he acknowledges it, will present a set off which will overgo your demand—every day's experience proves this.

5. Be sure to close all accounts with persons of doubtful complaint called in *adventu*; for be assured that such men will have a heavy bill against your estate; it matters not whether you owe them; depend upon it every receipt you get from them will be worth one hundred dollars to your heirs.

6. Reader, your life may not continue 48 hours, therefore, if you have any matter, of *honorary* obligation, discharge it before you sleep—if you can.

7. Finally, if you have any matter in dispute settle it, or refer it to arbitration, else sue or be sued without delay, always bearing in mind that you know much more about the matter than those who will come after you.

S.

Reform.—In the Navy Department

when under the direction of Mr. Southard, the expenditures always overrun the appropriations—and Congress was called upon at each meeting for additional appropriations to cover the deficiency. Under the agency of Mr. Branch, we find, that the appropriations for the Navy, have been found more than sufficient for the expenditures, and there will remain an unexpended balance probably exceeding one million of dollars, saved by an economical and legal disbursement of the public money.



JANUARY 25, 1831.

Review of the proceedings of the legislature of 1830-1.

In our last we mentioned that the legislature had closed. During the session, 40 public acts, which were published last week, 117 private acts and 43 resolutions, some of which will be found in another column of our paper to-day, making in all 202 acts and Resolutions, were passed.

In looking over the whole list of these acts, there are but few that strike us as being of very great importance. Among the most important is one which we briefly noticed in our last, it is,

"An act for the relief of the University." The 41st section of the constitution of the State is in the following words—"That a school or schools shall be established by the legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and, all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted, in one or more universities."

Thus we see, by the constitution, it is made imperative on the Legislature to encourage useful learning, by the establishment of schools and universities. Accordingly in the year 1789, the Genl. Assembly influenced, no doubt, as well by this injunction, as other elevated motives, passed an act establishing the university of N. Carolina, and incorporating the Trustees thereof. At the same session, they endowed the institution, with a gift of such property as might, from time to time, becheat to the State, a few years afterwards the Legislature loaned to the Trustees the sum of ten thousand dollars which was afterwards relinquished to the institution as a donation. This is all that the State ever has done for the university until at the Session just closed, which passed the act above alluded to. This loan will enable the institution to relieve itself from pending *Executions*, and also to pay off the debts due the Banks.

We think that the Legislature did well, that they acted wisely, and patriotically to arrest the downfall of the only literary institution in the State of any note or celebrity; and one to which has acquired for itself and its able and venerable President a reputation so deservedly high. We hope this reputation may increase until the university shall have acquired a stand second to none in the union. We could have wished that they had done more,—that they had followed the example of some of our sister States and have taken the institution under the especial care and patronage of the State, and that they had reduced the price of Tuition to a mere nominal sum, and placed the whole concern on a footing so as to put it in the power of the poorest young man in the community, to obtain the blessings of an education.

When we reflect that the very existence of our government depends on the intelligence and virtue of the people, the Legislature could not be better employed, than in encouraging useful learning, by the establishment of Schools according to the solemn injunction of the constitution. Say what people may ignorance is the radical cause of our depressed condition and it can only be ameliorated by the diffusion of intelligence which always excites enquiries among the people that never fail of being attended with results the most beneficial.

The next subject which claims our attention, as well on account of its importance as the excitement which the cause for its enactment has created is,

"An Act to prevent the circulation of seditious publications and for other purposes."

We understand that the introduction into this State of the famous Walker Pamphlet gave rise to the passage of this act, and of some six or eight others, or branches of the same subject. We believe that circumstances called for some legislation upon these subjects, but there is always danger of going too far when men act under excitement; we wish however to be understood not as intimating that they have gone too far in the present case.

It has been very confidently predicted that "friend Swain" Editor of the Greensboro' Patriot will fall the first victim to the new law on the subject of seditious publications. It will certainly mortify us very much to see one of the "Editorial Corps" dangling in the air, or in plain English—hanged. For the credit of the corps we hope he will take timely warning and correct his "ca-colo-gy" as Doct. Pangloss says; if he does not, and they ever catch him about the "state of Wilmington," we will under-right for him, that he will never issue any more "Seditious publications."

We will next notice,

"An act to repeal the 2d Section of the act of 1806 to review the militia laws of this State."

This is nothing more nor less than the famous "quaker bill," so much talked of. Henceforth the quakers must either muster or pay as an equivalent an annual tax of \$2.50. There is now no state in the union where the quaker can find an exemption from militia duty.

"An act to prohibit the circulation of the

state after the time therein mentioned of Bank notes under five dollars, issued by the Banks of other States."

After the passage of the act of 1829, prohibiting the banks of this State from issuing any note under five dollars, we think the above act is nothing but wise and just. The policy of these acts is to drive small bank bills out of circulation and thereby make room for specie. This has been done in Virginia, and other States and we have no doubt will do the same here. We understand that the members from several of the upper counties, were opposed to this measure, under the impression that it would injure their constituents inasmuch as South Carolina and Georgia notes constituted almost the whole of their circulating medium.

If S. Carolina and Georgia notes above five dollars were prohibited by the act, then, we believe they would have just cause of complaint; for their trade is mostly to those States and they are obliged to receive their notes in payment; but it should be kept in mind that none are prohibited except notes under five dollars.

We believe that N. C. in one, or two years more, will have as sound and healthy a currency as any State in the Union. The Banks now pay specie for their bills; the due bills will soon be driven out in utter disgrace; and all Bank notes under five dollars, after July 1832 will cease to circulate. So that the small change of the country will be specie, while the large notes will be convertible into specie at the option of the holder.

"FEE ACT."

At the Session of the Legislature before the last, an act was passed regulating and fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sh'ffs. &c. This act gave rise to much complaint in some parts of the State. To remedy the source of these complaints, at the last Session, the whole subject was resumed and a new act adopted. We have not seen the act, but understand that on an average, there is a small reduction in the Fees.

(Review to be continued.)

Mr. Sawyer's Resolutions and the Raleigh Register.

As has been before mentioned, one of the Editors of this paper happened to be in Raleigh when the Anti-Tariff Resolutions of Mr. Sawyer came before the house and were discussed. After returning home, we noticed in a brief manner the speeches made on the occasion. It would seem that our remarks on Mr. Hill's speech were not to the liking of the Editors of the Register; and after indirectly charging us with a want of courtesy, they threaten us with the publication of the speech itself. If Mr. Hill does prepare his speech for the press, and if it is published, we have no objections to offer: All who heard it, expected nothing more or less than this; but after having heard it delivered our "courteous" friends of the Register, will excuse us from reading it. When we wish to read Tariff speeches, we know where to find them "first-hand." Mr. Hill, is said to be, it is true, (for we know but little of him,) a very clever-man and an efficient member of the Legislature; he is moreover, to our own knowledge, very candid in avowing his sentiments on political matters, and is not one of that class of politicians (there are some such in N. Carolina) who are deadly opposed to Genl. Jackson's policy, and yet call themselves Jackson-men. But notwithstanding he is all this, and may be more besides, yet "the puff" of the Register cannot make him as great as the "God-like" Webster, nor give originality to his speeches. We here repeat what we before said that there was not a new idea or thought in the whole speech. Disguise it as the "courteous" Editors may, it was a Tariff speech, compiled out of materials that may be found in all the Tariff speeches, from Henry Clay's down to those of Triest-am Shandy Burgess.

The Editors of the Register, of late, are much given to the puffing of certain men of a certain way of thinking. Every thing these favourites say is very fine, powerful and eloquent; but as to the poor Jackson men, they have neither honesty, sense or pretensions of any sort. If the Editors of the Register can, in this manner, help their friends to Congress, or to any thing else, why perhaps, it is in the line of their duty to do so; but they must excuse us for esteeming their puff wind, when we know it to be nothing more.

We make the following extract from a letter dated Washington, Dec. 24th, which we did not receive, from some unaccountable cause, until a few days ago. The interest we felt in its perusal, impresses us with the belief that no one who reads it will look upon his time as lost.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 24.

Dear Sir, "The Senate, on Monday week last, resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck of Missouri, for Judicial tyranny. The House of Representatives, on their part, appointed Mr. McDuffie of S. C. Mr. Storrs and Judge Spencer of New York, Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky, Managers, to conduct the prosecution of the Impeachment. The Senate gallery was crowded to excess expecting to hear Mr. McDuffie's opening speech. But the Court adjourned till the Monday following, in consequence of the non attendance of some of the witnesses. When the day arrived the gallery was again crowded to overflowing. When Mr. McDuffie rose profound silence reigned throughout the Senate chamber.

Every body seemed to listen with breathless attention, and none left their seats until he stopped on the first day and concluded on the next. He occupied the floor for nearly six hours, and so able, so eloquent and so chaste a speech I never before heard delivered. I would not have been in Judge Peck's stead for any consideration whatever. He writhed in his seat under the torture of Mr. McDuffie's bitter sarcasms. The little petty tyrant, as Mr. McDuffie aptly called him, made several motions to rise whenever Mr. McDuffie bore down hard upon him, but the glare of Mr. McDuffie's Tiger eyes turned full upon him, killed the effort. He sat still, in horror and amazement, in his chair. Of all the outrageous cases perhaps this has few parallels in the annals of judicial history. Surely this must be the age of Judicial tyranny and despotism. That a freeman shall be dragged to jail by a poor, pitiful, insignificant little Judge for telling him in a public newspaper that he gave an erroneous opinion is a damnable tyranny which a Turkish Aga would not dare exercise, nor the Sultan sanction without endangering his authority. But yet it is practised in the United States where we boast of our freedom and independence. The Savage brute Judge Peck would justify himself by pleading in his defence that Mr. Lawless the injured party is not a citizen of the United States! O! how mortifying to American pride and humanity to reflect that such a monster was reared in the lap and bosom of republican liberty. This is acting up to the spirit of the Alien and sedition laws, and were Jno. Adams alive he might be proud of his disciple. Mr. Lawless is a very gentlemanly, intelligent man. He is a native of Ireland and has been in this country fourteen or fifteen years. I think the whole session will be taken up with the trial of this case and little or no other business will be done. The Northern members, as has been several times evinced will make Judge Peck's case a party question and acquit him. Should it be so it will leave a stain upon our National character which it will be difficult to wipe away.

We have been politely furnished by Mr. Reeves, the Post-Master, with a list of the arrivals and departures of the mails at, and from, this place. We like the arrangement very well, with the exception of the Fayetteville, Huntsville and County-Line mails. The former passes within a mile or two of the Post-Office at Jackson Hill, Davidson county, without stopping at it: To that Post-Office we used to send some dozen or two papers; in consequence of the new arrangement, our subscribers do not, now, get their papers; this is a great inconvenience and might be remedied with very little expense. The other mails, above mentioned, leave here every Thursday: this is a great inconvenience to the people on both of those routes, inasmuch as all their letters, papers, etc. arrive here on Monday. We see no reason why this should not be remedied. It would be just as easy for the contractors to leave here on Monday as on Thursday.

For the information of our readers we publish the list above alluded to.

ARRIVALS.	Time.	DEPARTURES.	Time.
Monday.			
Sherill's Ford,	9 a. m.	Sherill's Ford,	12 noon
Fayetteville,	9 a. m.	Fayetteville,	3 p. m.
Raleigh,	11 a. m.	Statesville,	12 noon
Salem,	1 p. m.	Southern,	2 p. m.
Lincolnton,	11 a. m.	Cheraw,	1 p. m.
		Lincolnton,	2 p. m.
Tuesday.			
Southern,	9 a. m.	Salem,	10 a. m.
Statesville,	12 noon	Raleigh,	1 p. m.
Thursday.			
Lincolnton	11 a. m.	Lincolnton,	2 p. m.
Salem,	1 p. m.	Statesville,	12 noon
Raleigh,	11 a. m.	County-Line,	12 noon
Fayetteville,	10 a. m.	Fayetteville,	3 p. m.
Cheraw,	11 a. m.	Huntsville,	12 noon
Friday.			
Southern,	9 a. m.	Southern,	2 p. m.
Huntsville,	11 a. m.		
Statesville,	12 noon	Salem,	10 a. m.
County-Line,	do do	Cheraw,	4 a. m.
		Raleigh,	1 p. m.

In consequence of the above arrangement the Carolinian will in future be issued on Saturday. By noticing the arrivals of the mails it will be seen that there is no arrival here after Friday, until Monday, consequently we can have as late news in our paper by printing on Saturday as on Monday—the mails not arriving here soon enough on the latter day for us to insert any thing in our columns that we might receive, were we to publish on Monday.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Editors of that consistent newspaper, the Raleigh Register, and similar Prints, seem to chuckle very much at what they call the inconsistency of the House of Commons, in voting for the Roanoke Inlet Resolutions, and then voting for Mr. Bynum's State right Resolutions. This only shows their ignorance of the subject. There is a very marked distinction between the right to open old Roanoke Inlet and the right to peruse works of Internal Improvement within a State;—and, tho' these Sapient Editors may not chose to see the difference, yet it is one, that Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe saw and acted on; and it is one, that is ably pointed out in the last Message

of Gen. Jackson. The consistency of the two votes, is susceptible of the strongest proof, and when leisure permits, I propose to show it, perhaps not to the satisfaction of these Cavillers, but to that of the unprejudiced reader.

A Member of the House of Commons.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

South Carolina DUE-BILLS.

The Citizens of Salisbury, and Fayetteville deserve much praise for the measures they are using, to drive out of circulation, that wretched substitute for money called due bills, and more especially South Carolina due bills. If they persist in their plan for a few months they will not only clear the State of this trash, but bring into use silver, and copper change in sufficient quantities to supply the wants of the community.

It is really a matter of surprise that S. Carolina due bills should have obtained such extensive circulation in this State, when we recollect that, to offer them, or to receive them, is prohibited by an act of the Legislature.

By an act of Assembly now in force, any person who offers to pass a due bill, or any person who receives a due bill, is liable to pay a penalty of ten pounds for each one thus offered, or received, and is moreover subject to be prosecuted by presentment or indictment.

It is also made the duty of the Superior and County courts to give the act in charge,—to the Grand Jurors, and to see that it is properly executed.

This being the law of the land, the people should be aware how they continue to receive and pay out South Carolina or Georgia due bills,—for they may rest assured that the law from this time forward will be put in execution. The public need not be at a loss how to get silver coin of the denomination of one dollar. If they can get the notes of any of the local Banks of the State, they have only to call at the Branch where such notes are payable, and receive the silver for it there. All these Banks now profess to pay specie, and they dare not to refuse. If any of them do refuse; let the person so refused publish the fact in some newspaper, and the refusal will not be repeated. The Banks in North Carolina have viciated the currency of the State; and they should be made the instruments to restore it to a sound condition.

Reports say that some of the Banks, are in the habit of evading the payments of specie by offering to the holders of their notes, foreign gold coins, unknown to the people, and of course uncurrenct. This is in fact, evading the law and every instance of that sort should be published in the papers.

It should also be remembered that but few of the foreign gold coins are a legal tender, and therefore the Banks, no more than individuals can offer them in payment.

I will send you in time for your next paper a list of such foreign coins as are made a legal tender by the act of Congress.

A CITIZEN.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

OBITUARY.

On Sunday, the 16th inst. in the Jersey settlement, after a severe illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. ROSEANNA HADEN, wife of Jesse Haden, Esq. in the 54th year of her age, leaving an affectionate family, a husband, and five children, with her acquaintances, to mourn her irreparable loss. Mrs. Haden has been a worthy member of the Baptist church, for upwards of twenty years, as a wife, mother and mistress, she was kind, affectionate and indulgent; her exemplary conduct in all respects was pious. Attentive to her domestic concerns, she delighted to dwell in the bosom of her family: as a neighbor she was generous. She appeared entirely resigned, during her sickness, to the will of God, expressing herself that she was no sinner:—In short her personal friends were many; her enemies none.

And let this feeble body fail,
And let it faint or die;
My soul shall quit the mournful vale,
And soar to worlds on high,
Shall join the disembodied saints,
And find its long sought rest;
That only bliss for which it pants
In the redeemer's breast.

In hope of that immortal crown
I now the cross sustain,
And gladly wonder up and down,
And smile at toil and pain,
I suffer on my three score years
Till my deliver come,
And wipe away his servants tears
And take his exile home.

O what hath Jesus bought for me
Before my vanished eyes
Rivers of life divine I see
And trees of paradise
I see a world of spirits bright
Who taste the pleasures there.

They all are Robed in spotless white
And conquering palms they bear.

O what are all my sufferings here
If I ord thou couldst me meet
With that enraptured host to appear
And worship at thy feet,
Give joy or grief; give ease or pain
Take life or friend's away
But let me find them all again
In that eternal day.

DIED.

In this county, on Friday evening the 14th inst. Mrs. Livinia Swink, wife of Mr. George B. Swink, of a pulmonary affection. She has left a husband and one child to mourn her loss.

In the Forks of the Yadkin, on the morning of the 26th ult. Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Col. Caswell Harbin, in the 26th year of her age. In the death of Mrs. Harbin, a wide circle of friends and relations have lost an associate, endeared to them by the charm that a strong mind, a temper, amiable and conciliating, and manners at once, frank, gentle and engaging, ever impart to the individual character. A husband has to mourn over the loss of a spouse tried in the best affections of the heart; and an infant son two days old has to mourn the absence of that which never can return,—a mother's love,—a mother's care.

Communicated.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury, Jan. 22.—Cotton (in seed, 82, clean 74, flour 84 to 44, corn 65 to 70, beef 24 to 3, bacon 10, molasses 50, lard 10, salt none, sugar 10 a 12, coffee 12 to 18, flaxseed 60 to 70, apple brandy 40, peach do 45 to 50, tallow 7 to 8, feathers 25, beeswax 16 to 18, oats 30 to 33, pork 4 to 44 wheat 70 to 75, bagging 16 to 18, rope 10 to 12, glass box 8-10, 50 feet 83, iron 8, butter 6 to 8.

South Carolina Bank bills 14 cts. dis. Georgia do 3.

Fayetteville, Jan. 13.—Cotton 8 50 a 9; bacon 6 a 7, apple brandy 40 a 45, corn 65 a 68, flaxseed 1.10 a 1.20, flour, new 4 a 5, molasses 38 a 324, sugar 9 a 11, salt 70 a 75, whiskey 40 a 45 what at 80 a 90.

Charleston, Jan. 8.—Cotton 9 a 103, flour 5 a 54, whiskey 31 a 35, bacon 7 a 84 hams 11 a 13, best kind of bagging 18 to 23, salt 50 a 55, corn 56 a 58, coffee 11 a 144.—North Carolina bank bills 14 a per cent discount, Georgia, 1 per cent premium.

As we have received no papers from Camden, Cheraw and Columbia this week, we are unable to quote the prices current in those places.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have entered into Copartnership under the firm of A. G. & F. COCHRAN, and have taken the extensive premises, 132 Pearl Street, for the transaction of the general Fancy Dry Goods business.

A. G. COCHRAN, FERGUSON COCHRAN.

New-York, Sept. 21st, 1830.

A. G. & F. COCHRAN

HAVE now on hand, such an assortment of Fancy Goods, as they believe is not surpassed by any other in this country, in variety and selection, comprising the following articles in Canton, French, Italian, and Fancy British Goods:

Blk. and Col'd. Italian Lustings, Imitation, plain and changeable do.
Blk. Col'd. and changeable Gros de naples, Fig'd. do. in great variety.
Col'd. changeable, blk. and blue blk. Marcellines.

5-4 Blk. and Col'd. Bombazines.
Crape de Lyons, plain and fig'd. Mandarin.
Plain and Fig'd. Poppins, Algerines, Palmerynes of the newest styles,
French Prints and Ginghams, and Foulard Muslins.

Pongees and many other articles for Ladies dresses,
Spitalfield, and Pongee Flag and Bandanna Hdk'fs.

Gros de Naples, Gauze and Crape Hdk'fs, and Scarfs,
Silk and Kid Stocks, and Fancy Cravats,
Black and Colored Italian Cravats, Imitation, do. Buck, Beaver, Silk and Horse-skin Gloves,
Gros de Naples and Gauze Garniture Ribbons,
Cap and Belt do. of the newest styles,
English and French Silk Hose, and 1/2 Hose,
Embroidered and Open work do.

Linen Cambrics and Cambric Hdk'fs.
Black and Colored French Crapes, Worsted Barege, Brown Coteypale, &c.

Sewing Silks, Twists, Braids, Fancy Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, &c. &c.

They will also have an extensive assortment of Lace Goods, consisting of English Bobbinet, Gimp and Thread Laces and Edgings, Caps, Capes, Peleries, Chemisettes, Black and White Lace Veils and Showls, with a complete assortment of 4-1 5-4 7-4 and 8-4, Thibet and Merino Shawls, Cashmere and Merino Long Shawls, &c.

A. G. & F. C. have selected their stock with a particular reference to the Southern and Western markets, and as they will add to their assortment constantly as fresh goods arrive, their stock will be kept up throughout the year. All of which they now offer for sale at low prices and on the most liberal terms, and most respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock.

Orders will be promptly executed with care and fidelity.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1831. 1266

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Nov. 17, 1830.

PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND REGULATION. THE many impositions which are attempted in relation to Pension and Bounty Land Claims, have caused the Department of War to establish a regulation, which declares that no attention will, in future, be given to applications from persons who act as Agents, unless they are known at the Department, or are vouched for as respectable persons by some one who is known.

Notice of this regulation is hereby given; and that all may be informed thereof, it is requested that publishers of the laws of the United States, in the respective States will insert the same, on the front page of their respective papers for three months.

By order of the Secretary of War. J. L. EDWARDS,

3mt60 First Clerk Pension Office. WILLIAM GORDON, Pres. Clerk Bounty Land Office.

Estate of John Short, dec'd.

HAVING qualified as administratrix of the estate of the late John Short, deceased, of Rowan county, at the May term, 1830, of the County Court of Rowan. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to come forward and make payment, and all those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JANE SHORT, Administratrix.

Jan. 31st, 1831.

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop, on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING,

after the newest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice. All kinds of Cutting Out of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S. He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style.

Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.

Hillsboro' Female Seminary.

THE Winter Examination ended on the 7th inst. The next Session will commence on Thursday, the 30th January, 1831.

This Institution has now been in successful operation five years, and continues, notwithstanding the pecuniary straits of the times, to receive a full share of public patronage. The course of studies, though liberal, is regulated so as to give no undue precedence to the ornamental branches of Education, and to allow of no intrusion upon the regular school hours.

A neat and well selected Apparatus, together with a handsome Cabinet of Minerals, facilitate the task of instruction in the several studies of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Mineralogy. Two Teachers are always present in the School; and it is their constant aim to ensure obedience and promote improvement; not by blows, but by arguments of affection and self-respect. Rewards and punishments are administered with a parental hand.

The Superintendent deems it proper to state, that his health is so far restored, as to enable him, as formerly, to give his personal attention to the School. Any Pupils that may come recommended to his care, will either be taken into his own family, or else placed in eligible boarding houses, and receive from him a parental oversight.

The moderate terms of Board and Tuition, together with the deservedly high reputation of Hillsboro', for health, good society, and religious privileges, justly demand the attention of Parents and Guardians.

Terms of Tuition, half payable in advance:

4th Class \$10 50
3d & 3d Classes 13 00 Per Session.
1st Class 15 50.

Music \$24
Drawing & Painting 10 Per Session.
Needle work from 1 to 3.

Board can be had in the best families of the place at \$9 per month, including wood, candles, washing, &c.

W. W. GREEN, Superintendent.

Dec. 8th, 1830.

THE Editors of the N. Carolina Journal, Cape Fear Recorder, Newbern Spectator, Edenton Gazette, Roanoke Advocate, Washington Times, and Winer's Journal, will please insert the above four times, and send their accounts to the Treasurer of the Hillsboro' Female Seminary.

457

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,

OCTOBER TERM, 1830.

EVE SNOW vs. Wm. Snow: Petition for Divorce. In this case, it is ordered that three weeks notice be given in the Western Carolinian printed at Salisbury, to take depositions on the part of the plaintiff, which depositions shall not be taken in less than twenty days after the last notice.

Test: T. T. ARMSTRONG, clk.

December 20th, 1830.

Mr. WILLIAM SNOW:

Take notice that on Friday the 11th day of March next, at the Tavern in Salem, I shall proceed to take the depositions of Joseph Holder and others, and on Friday and Saturday the 18th and 19th days of March next, at the house of John L. Betting, at Germanton, in the county of Stokes, the depositions of Michael Fultz, Philip Reed, Jacob Reed and others to be read in evidence in above suit, wherein I am plaintiff, and yourself defendant, when and where you may attend to cross examine if you see fit.

3138 EVE SNOW,

December 20th, 1830.

Rowan County.

Superior Court of Law,

APRIL TERM, 1830.

MARY CHAMBERS vs. Henry Chambers.

Petition for divorce. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of the State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made 3 months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for Rowan county, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, Hy. Giles, Clerk of said court at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1830.

3mt57 HY. GILES, c. c.

BLANK WARRANTS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

THE PRINTER.

Who is it—"gentle reader," who,
That labors hard in pleasing you,
By telling you all that's strange and new?
The Printer.

Who is it brings you from afar,
Intelligence of bloody war,
Or foets of some immortal tar?
The Printer.

Who tells you of the affairs of State,
When Legislators legislate,
And are engaged in warm debate?
The Printer.

Who is it, that with stick and rule,
Chisels well the knave and fool,
And keeps in awe the party tool?
The Printer.

By whom is it that learning's got,
And genius to perfection brought—
O! reader say—is it not
The Printer?

Say, ye who always wish to know
How the concerns of nations go
Who do you for that knowledge owe?
The Printer.

Ye politicians, too can tell
Who makes you understand so well
Th' affairs on which you love to dwell—
The Printer.

Then in no case should you delay,
(Though many do from day to day)
With punctuality to PAY
The Printer.

Female School.

THE subscriber's FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL, (within one mile of Hillsboro') is opened this day for the reception of Scholars. Terms for board, tuition, books and stationery for a session of five months, 75 dollars. Scholars will be received at any period of the session, and a corresponding deduction made in the charge. The course of studies will be as comprehensive as is consistent with a thorough instruction in the most essential branches. Instruction will be provided for such as desire it, in Music, Painting and the French Language at the usual extra charges. 861
W. ANDERSON.
January 3d, 1831.

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jesse Hargrave, deceased, at the August Term of Davidson county court 1830, hereby give notice to all persons having claims, debts, dues, or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
JAMES WISEMAN, } Exrs.
SAML. HARGRAVE, }
August 13th, 1830. 331

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make payment, as no indulgence can be given.
JAMES WISEMAN, } Exrs.
SAML. HARGRAVE, }
August 13th, 1830. 331

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

In Chancery.

HENRY BONE vs. Jas. Bone and others. It appearing to the court that the defendants, William Bone, John Wason and Wife, Artemesia Josiah Wason and Wife, Margaret, William Barker and Wife Susannah, William McDonald and Wife Elizabeth, reside without the limits of the State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for the space of six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said defendants to appear before the Judge of our Superior Court of Equity to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court-House in Statesville on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1831, and answer, plead or demur to the Bill of complaint of Henry Bone, or the Bill will be heard ex parte and decree made accordingly. Witness John Mushat, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1831. 6:57 JOHN MUSHAT, c. m. e.

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,

OCTOBER TERM, 1830.

ELEANOR ROBERTS vs. William Roberts: Petition for Divorce and Alimony. It is ordered by the court in this case that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journals, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-House in Germantown, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 3m63
Test: THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, clk.

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law,

OCTOBER TERM, 1830.

FRANCES ARNOLD vs. James Arnold: Petition for Alimony. It is ordered by the court in this case, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journals for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-House in Germantown on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 3m63
Test: THOS. T. ARMSTRONG, clk.

Rags Wanted.

A liberal price will be given, in cash, for clean linen and cotton Rags. Apply to
J. H. DE CASTERET.
Salisbury, August 14th 1830. 82d

More New and Cheap GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY.
ARE now receiving and opening at their Store in Salisbury, a desirable stock of
New Style, Fancy and Staple
GOODS,

suitable to the Fall and Winter seasons, purchased in Philadelphia and New-York, of the latest Fall importation, which they will sell as low as any GOODS can be had in this part of the country. They respectfully invite their customers and the public generally, to call and examine their assortment, hear prices, and judge for themselves. All kinds of Merchandise produce will be taken in exchange for Goods.
N. B. H. & L. have a lot back of their Store provided for the accommodation of persons riding to Town, with Racks and Troughs convenient for hitching and feeding Horses.
Salisbury, Nov. 9th, 1830. 441

More Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase during the fall and winter a number of negroes, for which the most liberal prices will be given in cash. He will be found in Salisbury at all times by those who wish to call and see him. All letters addressed to him from a distance will be promptly attended to.
ROBERT HUIE.
Salisbury, Oct. 26, 1830. 431

\$40 REWARD.

RUNAWAY in May last, a negro man named Jacob, about 33 years old, five feet ten inches high, very black, quick spoken and fast walk, has a scar on his left leg. Any person delivering him to me near Salisbury, shall be paid \$40, or \$25 if confined in any jail so that I get him again. ARCH'D. G. CARTER.
January 1st, 1831. 521

N. B. The Editor of the Newbern Sentinel will please insert the above four times and forward his account to this Office.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

November Sessions, 1830.

JEFFERSON ROBERSON and others vs. John Rutledge and wife: Petition for sale of negroes for distribution. On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, published in Salisbury for six weeks for the defendant to appear at the next court of pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House, in Salisbury on the 3d Monday in February next, then and there to answer the said petition, plead or demur, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 6:57 JNO. GILES, c. c.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

November Sessions, 1830.

RUEL WALLICE vs. John Buck; Attachment levied, &c. On motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks that the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 3d Monday in February next, then and there to plead or reply, otherwise judgment will be entered against him for the plaintiffs demand and cost. 6:57 JNO. GILES, c. c.

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.
October 16th.
J. F. The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

Ten Dollar's Reward

RUNAWAY from the subscriber or was kidnapped, a negro woman named JUDE, who was placed on my farm in Rowan county, N. C. She is about 35 years of age, of the common color of negroes. She is stout, well built—of rather a sulky countenance—thick lips, and has lost some of her teeth; she has likewise a scar long ways her right. Any person apprehending said negro, and lodging her in jail, so that I get her again, or delivering her at my residence in Cabarrus county, shall receive the above reward.
JONATHAN HARTSELL.
Nov. 8th, 1830. 431

P. S. Any person purchasing negroes had better examine closely, since I am determined, if she has been kidnapped, to prosecute all concerned to the utmost extent of the law. I think it more probable that she has gone towards Lincoln county or in that direction. J. H.

Committed to Jail,

IN Concord, N. C. on Nov. the 17th, a negro boy by the name of BILL, about 24 years of age, dark complexion and 5 feet 6 inches high; said boy says he belongs to Maj. John Bolan of Richmond county in Georgia. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.
WM. O. MAHAN, Jailor.
November 29th, 1830. 471

EQUITY BLANKS

FOR SALE HERE;

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. Carolina, on the 1st January, 1831.

John Allen, Esq.	Daniel Hand
William F. Anderson	Billy D. Haden
George Andrews	James H. Hoffman
William Anderson	Thomas Hatcher
Davault Beaver	John Hyde
Marquis D. B. Atwick	Allen Hemmingway
Michael Baker	Rev. Wm. G. H. Jones
John B. Beard	H. C. Jones
Michael Baker 2	Ross Justice
William Barber 2	John F. Kebmann
John A. Backus	Kindred Knight
Nathaniel Broughman	Lydia Kempher
Spencer Benson	Christian Keiser
Francis A. Bailey	David Kenny
Robt. Bradshaw	John W. Lide
Michael Baker	Oliver Lane
Geo. or Elizabeth Bon	James L. Long
Daniel Biles	William Londer
Hiers of H. Bradley deed	Edwin Lavery
Woolton Beckwith	Kenn Lanning
George Carline	Henry Ledford
Duncan Campbell	Deborah Mason
Diana Canble	James Mumford
Isaac Coan	William Moore
Geo. Coughenour	Charles L. Marshall
Sarah Cowan	Carver, McConaughy
Jacob Cobble	Samuel Miller
Mr. Coughenour	Henry M. Moore
Rev. Britton Cape	John McVee
Isaac Cowan	Moses Newsum
Ym. D. Calicut	William Nesbit
William Cox	Allen D. Newsum
Catharine L. Carothers	Moses Owen Len
Mary H. Campbell	Francis Pinks on
John Clincy	Joseph Pack
Allen Davy	Arthur S. Potter
Sarah Dinkens	Joseph Pharesbee
James Davis	Jacob Pool
John P. Dunkin	William Phelps
B. J. P. Dunkin 2	Julius R. Pond
Port Dymnott	Sam'l. Peeler
John Dismukes	William Phillips
Joseph D. Dobbins	Charles Pruden
Michael Henry or Wm. Deer	William Robertson
Jana L. Ellis	John Ritchie
Mrs. Eliza Ernhart	H. P. Robinson
Robert N. Fleming	John Ritchey
John Foltz	Elizabeth Robley
Dr. S. L. Ferrand	Mathew Stephenson
Robert W. Ford	Randolph Sester
William Fuliz	John Smithel
Mos. Fort	Edward Smart
John Fulton	Gerkind Sholenlanger
John Freeman	John Shuman
David Fraley	E. J. Smallwood
Edward Flanagan	Catharine I. Smith
Charles L. Gier	Rebecca Smith
Rev. H. P. Goodrich	William E. Troy
Elizabeth Gibson	Zachariah Thomason
John C. Gowen, Esq.	Dr. Jam. Wilson
Joseph Gordon	Thomas Wonack
John H. Gumber	Edom Wood
Charles Griffith	William Williamson
Leonard Garver	Charles Woolner
Thomas Huger	Peter Walton
William Henderson	Elizabeth Williams
John C. Hampton	James Washop
Sindarella Hicks	James Walton
George Harmon	Edm'd. W. Wilkings
Wm. G. Hudson	Philip Yost
Anthony Hatch	

SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lincoln, N. Carolina, on the 1st of Jan. 1831.

Elijah Abernathy	Daniel Lutz
Jacob Adersholt	Major Michael
William Bandy	Nancy Mooney
Joseph Bost	Vincent Morris
George Bazon	John Moody
Joseph M. Brevard	Mary Ormond
Willard Boyden	John Orr
Robert Brown	John Pollard
Ephraim Black	Joshua Powell
John H. Basinger	Michael Quickel
Henry Couble	Thomas Rozzel
John Coulter	Philip Hunsail
Levi Carpenter	John Reinhardt
Henry Carpley	Lydia Reynolds
John A. Covington	Peter Stamey
Deborah Eudaley	Captain Stagle
Elizabeth Friday	Daniel Signan
Nicholas Fulkner	George Seagle
Adam Flower	George Sellers
William Fulenwider	John Vickers
Robert Falls	Vincent Wood
John Goodson	Maxwell Wilson
E. Graham & Co.	David Whitaine
John W. Gant	Elish Weathers
Anthony Hallman	Isaac Wells
Henry Hoke, sen.	Joshua Wilson
Abner Hull	Isaac West
Henry Haus	
Michael Hager	

CHARLES C. HENDERSON, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, N. C. on the 1st of January, 1831.

Sally Adams	Samuel Michael
Jarret Ball	Daniel Medlin
Frederick Billings	John Myers
Ezekiel Collett	Aham Owen
Andrew Crose	Ralph Pickett
Hugh Cunningham	Godfrey Rats
Mechor Darr	John Roach
William Davis	Caleb Smoot
John T. Dodson	Caty Spraket
Willie Ellis	C. Sappenfield
Philip Frank	Will Stout
Amos Gregson	Susan Seers
Isaac Gordy	Will Spurgin
Frederick Goss	Fred. Smith
Ransom Harris	Jesse Seawell
William Hock	Lewis Tyre
Amos Lambeth	Oldham Trotter
Oliver Lambeth	John H. Williams
Henry Lander	D. Waggoner
Pleasant Langly	Hiram Ward
Thomas Lanier	Eliza Whitlow
Henry Ledford	Jonathan Ward
Charlotte Love	Thomas Willis
James Mitchell	Boyd Wilson
Jonathan Mills	Peter M. Woods

If said letters are not taken out before the 1st of April next, they will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters. 3155

B. D. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.
By LINDSAY & GAITHER, Deputies,
Hargrave's Store.

JOB PRINTING.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DISPATCH,
AT THIS OFFICE.

Kyles & Meenan

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are now opening their fall supply of

GOODS

which will be found, as usual, large, fashionable and cheap
Broadcloths,
Cassimeres,
Cassinets,
Hats,
Shoes,
Saddlery,
Stationary,
Salisbury, Nov. 2nd, 1830. 431

TIN PLATE Workman

WANTED,

CONSTANT Employment and good wages will be given to a first rate

TIN PLATE Workman

of steady and industrious habits, one who is accustomed to work on Tinn-ry Machines.
DANIEL H. CRESS.
Salisbury, October, 1830. 411

House and Lots for Sale

IN

HUNTSVILLE.

THE subscriber will sell or rent his house and lots in Huntsville, Surry county, at the Shallow Ford of the Yadkin. The house is spacious, roomy and convenient. It has eight rooms, six fire places, and all the necessary out-houses, such as stables, barn, kitchen, &c. &c. with a very fine well on the lot. The above house will answer either for a tavern or dwelling house. If sold, the payments will be made to suit the convenience of the purchaser or purchasers. A great bargain may be had in the sale of this property. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to Peter Clingamon, Esq. of that place or to Col. Durrett, living near Huntsville or to myself not far from Salisbury.
WM. P. STOCKTON.
November 13th, 1830. 451

Carriage-Making BUSINESS.

THE subscriber having purchased the House, Shop and Lot of Mr. David Ketter, in the town of Charlotte, N. C. on the main street, northeast of the Court House, opposite Mr. Button's shop, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and the adjacent counties, that he is preparing to commence the

Carriage Manufactory,

in all its various branches. He will be prepared in a short time to make to order, on short notice, such as

Coaches, Barouches,
Phaetons, Jersey Wagons,
Gigs, pannel & stick, Sulkeys,
&c. &c.

All of which will be executed in the most recent Northern plan and style of workmanship, on the most reasonable terms, to correspond with the times. He will be able in a short time to procure the services of first rate workmen; his materials are of the best quality, and his timber will at all times be selected with particular care. From an experience of at least twelve years in his line, and most strict attention to business, he flatters himself he will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him.
Repairs of every description will be done on the shortest notice, and most moderate terms.
NATHAN BROWN.
N. B. Will be taken to the above business, an APPRENTICE BOY, one that can come well recommended to be of steady & industrious habits; such at the age of 15 or 16 years, may meet with good encouragement. 2:35
Charlotte, Dec. 21th, 1830

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, N. Carolina, on the 1st January, 1831.

Jacob Boston	Hugh S. McAlebs
Wm. G. B. Bryon	Thos. Motley
Nathaniel Benham	Jno. McJure
John Barringer	Jas. W. Morgan
Joseph Bas	John Newell
Philip Barncheart	Nathaniel Petworth
Mathias Cline	Dr. Wm. Farham
David Coulter	John Folk
Jas. A. Callans	Louisa Philter
Jno. P. Dry	Rutha L. R. ed
Elijah Davis	Elizabeth Rodgers
Jacob House	Rev. John Roberson
Jno. Hay	Rachel Rodger
Federick Harden	Sherwood Rowland
Samuel Irwin	Dani. R. Ridenhour
Thos. Irwin	Nancy Steward
Uriah S. Joans	Hugh Smith
Rev. Jacob Kemphor	Sanford G. Slayton
John Long	Daniel Slough
Mathias Liticker	George Ury
John Lassiter	Jno. Wilson
Abram. Missenheimer	Sam. Wilhelm
	Jno. Yeoman

D. STORKE, P. M.

No longer to be "put off."

THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him before ten days before May Court. A. TORRENCE.
April 17th, 1830. 15

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at \$2 50 per ream, a few reams at \$2; and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price.

BLANK DEEDS,

Of every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time. Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,
HENRY A. CLINGAMON.
Lexington, May 26th, 1830. 31

Rich Red Land, for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the West is anxious to sell the plantation on which he now lies lying in the Forks of the Yadkin near Dutchman's Creek, fifteen miles from Salisbury, on the road leading from that place to Greaves' bridge. There is about 200 acres in the above plantation, all of which is first rate red land. There is a good dwelling house, out-house, orchard, &c. on the premises. Any person wishing to purchase the above land can have an opportunity of viewing the premises by calling on the subscriber who may at all times be found on the premises.
GILES FOSTER.
November 20th, 1830. 461

A New Mail Route

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

STAGE FARE, 35.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage will twice a week, and goes through in two days, each way. The accommodation is good. Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury, will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North, will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this route from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City, will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coaches and good gentle horses and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare no pains in trying to render those who patronize him, comfortable, and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E. P. Guion's Hotel, in Raleigh and at Mr. William H. Shaulder's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 A. M. and arrive in Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, at 7 P. M. and will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Salisbury every Thursday and Sunday at 7 P. M.